

## THE WASHINGTON TIMES MAGAZINE

## Borrowing Bad, Even in One Family

Intimate Articles of Personal Adornment Should Be Regarded as Personal, Not Family Property—It Is Much More Dignified to Have One's Property Respected.

By LAURA CLAWSON.

THE Smiths are a bewildering family," I remarked to my sister, as we watched the three Smith children out of sight on the morning of their departure. "One is always getting them mixed up."

"Alice appears in a new gown, and several days after that, desiring to have speech with her, one pursues this gown down the block, only to find that the wearer is Anna, another Smith, to be sure, but not the same one!"

"I suppose they have always done that," remarked my sister. "We only think it strange, because as children we were never allowed to wear or borrow each other's things without permission. But I fancy there are few families whose record is the same."

And in watching other families, especially where there are children, I have come to the same conclusion: that the habit of having hats and coats, and even more intimate personal articles of adornment regarded as family possessions rather than personal ones is more general than one would think.

Property Should Be Respected. But it is a pity to have children grow up in ignorance of the fact that it is so much more dignified, and, in fact, nothing of the inconvenience caused by the haphazard way, to have one's property respected. Certainly more care is taken of a garment which has a personal owner than one which hangs on the family tree, as it were, for the first wearer to suit.

It is very necessary that a child be taught this necessary for the habits of tidiness and order which should be an unquestioned part of his equipment. The loss of time which must result in hunting for an article the whereabouts of which is uncertain, the discussions which must take place at times for the possession of some coveted bit of apparel or tool, are not especially conducive to a well-ordered mind.

Everything in Its Place. Not only "place" for everything, and everything in its place, but "an owner for every article of personal or private nature, and the responsibility for the condition of that article placed upon the owner."

We may think that children are too young or too irresponsible to be helped or harmed by this rule, but try them. See how I can make a rule that even the youngest will take pride in something he considers his own, and that his sense of importance in keeping the garment in good condition.

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## Paper Towels Convenient

By ISOBEL BRANDS.

HERE'S no question about the sanitary superiority of paper over linen. Who wouldn't rather use a paper towel once and throw it away in preference to using a cloth towel several times over—or, indeed, sharing the same towel with more than one person, as happens even under the best of circumstances?

"Oh, but your paper towels are more expensive, for, of course, once you've used one, you have to throw it away, and that ends it," remarked a friend who was discussing the question with me. Now, it may seem extravagant to throw away half a dozen towels in a morning in this fashion, but I have figured out the cost, and find that paper is not only more sanitary, but is, in any case, less expensive.

25 Cents a Week for Towels.

There are good paper towels that can be bought for about \$1.50 for six rolls. In an average family a roll of towels will last at least a week, and if the towels are not used carelessly a roll will sometimes last two or even three weeks. But, according to one-week basis the cost of the towels is but 25 cents, and that is as much as one often has to pay only for laundering of a week's supply of linen towels. This does not include the original cost of linen, the necessity for renewal, or the time that must be spent in occasional mending.

Of course, many families object to the paper towel napkin, but for sheer attractiveness the paper "unbordered" dolly is as beautiful as the loveliest linen embellished with drawnwork over more than anything else, and to the dainty service of ices and desserts, and the cunningly-made paper dollys with various patterns of embroidered embroidery are charmingly deceptive. You have a strong temptation to try to tear them to make sure that they're really paper. If you are sure, your guests are sure, these lovely paper dollys can be used more than once and look immaculate as long as they are used.

One hostess who is an enthusiastic devotee to paper napery, even these more expensive paper dollys are, in the end, cheaper than linen.

Paper Dollys Best.

In the first place, paper dollys are no responsibility. You do not have to worry whether they will be laundered right or sink into despair because a beautiful imported bit of rare linen has come back from the laundry, a wreck of its former self. Not only in the initial cost of the linen dolly many times greater, but its cost in proper laundering each time is almost as great as that of a new dolly.

And as for daintiness, paper dollys seem lighter and more delicate than linen dollys. Even the best laundered linen dolly has not the beautiful clearness of pattern, nor does it emphasize the beauty of its design quite as well as its paper sister.

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## What Women Are Doing

Mrs. Mary Shost and Mrs. Bridget Hoan, Yorkers, are still tied in their third annual race to be first in hand of their tax money against the counter of the assessor's office. Each pushed her tax bill and the money through the revolving window simultaneously. No decision. Each pays \$100 in taxes. Mrs. Shost won the race last year, and Mrs. Hoan the 1914 event.

"It isn't as if it was a stranger," said Mrs. Delia Williams Dobbs Butler, as, at six o'clock, she was again married to the man to whom she was married at nineteen and divorced at thirty-one.

The Socialists of New York have placed a woman's name on their ticket as candidate for secretary of state. She is Miss Pauline Newman.

Miss Elizabeth Tucker, a Cherokee princess from Oklahoma, was the only Indian woman who attended the Progressive convention in Chicago as delegate.

A number of the girl students of Temple University, Philadelphia, are managing a summer hotel to pay their college expenses this fall.

One of the most successful pony farms in the country is owned by Miss Winifred Hawkrick, a college graduate. She recently offered a prize of a \$2500 pony to the student of her college class to the best looking class baby.

Prune Souffle.  
8 dozen prunes.  
5 tablespoons of powdered sugar.  
Stew two dozen prunes until very tender, drain, remove the stones and chop the prunes to a pulp. Whip the whites of six eggs to a stiff froth, sweetening with two tablespoons white powdered sugar. Beat the prune pulp and mix it into this meringue and turn quickly into a well-buttered dish. Bake in a steady oven at thirty-five minutes. Serve immediately with a sweetened cream.

Tapioa and Pineapple.  
1 pint of pineapple.  
1 cup of tapioa.  
1 lemon.  
1 cup of granulated sugar.  
Cook one cup of tapioa in two cups of cold water for four hours. When soaked add one cup of cold water and put in a double boiler. Cook slowly for an hour and pour in the pineapple. If using the sliced pineapple chop in small pieces. Add the juice of three lemons and one cup of sugar. Turn into a bowl and set aside to cool. Serve with whipped cream and nuts.

Tragedy.  
"Don't you simply love their waiters? Oh, that 'collo' is so sweet! Somehow music so exalts us. Don't you think, with every beat."

"Oh, I just could dance forever—Yes, with you—what's that you say? Funny man! Oh, you're so clever! 'Course you don't get in my way!"

"Really, you don't think she's pretty? What you see is mostly paint. No, you needn't call me Kitty—Just the same, she's no saint."

"Mister Man, you dance divinely! Here I'm going to pin this rose On your coat. It fits there finely—Goodness—ouch! You're on my toes!"

That is—let's go outside.—Edward Hope.

## Times Pattern Service



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THE TIMES PATTERN SERVICE

August 5.

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## What of the Intolerance of Many Well-Meaning Mothers?

Some of Them Who Did Not Have to Work When They Were Young Are Shocked to Think Their Daughters Should Dream of Going on a Sunday Picnic.

By THE CHAPERON.

Dear Chaperon: When my mother was a girl she was well-to-do, and did not have to work. Now, when I work all week long and want to go any place on Sunday, such as a picnic, she makes all sorts of a fuss, and says it is wrong, and that she never did it when she was a girl. I am a member of a Protestant church and go on Sundays, and, according to a sermon I heard last Sunday, simple pleasures are of no harm. Besides I simply cannot go on a picnic any other day except Sunday.

Then, too, my mother has taught me from childhood to leave other people's belongings alone—in other words, never to ransack their bureau drawers, closets, etc. Now, almost every day when I come home my things are disturbed and disarranged. My mother has ransacked my room.

When I fuss about it, she says that it is different, that she is my mother, and has that privilege. So I said I was her daughter, and she should have the same privilege. She then grew angry and cried, and said something about the girls of today being so different from those who were a girl. And yet she reared me. She never seems to think of that. I simply despise "the girls of today." I hear of them so much. What do you think of all this? It makes me sick and disgusted.

L. V. F.

A Hard Nut to Crack.

ELDOM in my varied career as Chaperon have I received a question harder to answer than this asked by L. V. F. The chief reason is that one can think of many ways to account for this condition of affairs and few to remedy it.

Take the Sunday problem. Most people are growing more liberal regarding the observance of that day. They do not believe, as did our Puritan ancestors, that it should be entirely devoted to religious worship—a day

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## Expert's Rules For Jelly Making

The Perennial Questions, "Why Does Not My Jelly Harden?" and "What Causes My Jelly to Candy?" Answered When One Learns the Chemical Make-Up of Fruits.

IN no department of preserving does the housekeeper feel less sure of the result than in jelly making.

The rule that works perfectly one time fails another time. Why this is so the average housekeeper does not know; so there is nearly always an element of uncertainty as to the result of the work. These two questions are being constantly asked: "Why does not my jelly harden?" "What causes my jelly to candy?"

It is an easy matter to say that there is something in the condition of the fruit, or that the fruit juice and sugar are not properly combined, or that the mixture is not cooked long enough, but they do not help the inquirer, since at other times just that proportion of sugar and time cooking will give a perfect result.

In the following explanation of the principles underlying the process of jelly making, the reader will find the key to unvarying success in this branch of preserving.

Pectin, Pectose, Pectase.

In all fruits, when ripe or nearly so, there is found pectin, a carbohydrate somewhat similar in composition to starch. It is because of this substance that fruit juice that we are able to make jelly.

When equal quantities of sugar and fruit juice are combined and heated for a short time, the pectin in the fruit gelatinizes the mass.

It is important the jelly maker should understand when this gelatinizing agent is at its best.

Pectin is at its best when the fruit is at its peak. Pectose and pectase always exist in the unripe fruit. As the fruit ripens the pectase acts upon the pectose, converting it into pectin which is soluble. Pectin is at its best when the fruit is at its peak.

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## What Is Your Opinion?

Do you think it wrong for a girl to go to picnics on Sunday? Do you think that if girls didn't have to work they would want to go on Sunday?

Do you think that a mother has a right to ransack her daughter's bureau—and give their relationship as an excuse?

Do you think, then, that a daughter could be allowed to go over her mother's personal possessions in the same way?

The Chaperon would like to have your opinion.

children learned to dread because of its sudden, weekly recurrence that was a penance in itself.

In those days, men and women did not earn a living as they do now. There was no business organization such as we have today. The woman who worked for a living would have been regarded with horror and aversion. Today a great proportion of the men and women work in offices or in shops.

It's a matter of importance to one's health to have some change of scene on that weekly holiday.

Product of Modern Life.

I personally see nothing wrong in Sunday picnics. They are a harmless form of recreation that has grown from the present day system.

There were no Sunday picnics in the days when men worked in the fields or the women stayed at home. If we were to return to those times there would be no Sunday picnics today.

A girl who works six days of the week is entitled to a day of rest. It is just as much a part of her life as the pleasure on the seventh, especially as that pleasure is of the simplest sort and often of actual benefit to the health.

Your mother may not approve of my viewpoint. Indeed, she is of another generation than ours and is probably inclined to regard some of these modern customs with distaste. It is well to remember always that certain ideas of her own youth may have been equally radical to her parents. Don't you think that many older people forget this?

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## Does a Mother Have the Right to Ransack Her Daughter's Bureau—and Does That Relationship Preclude Respecting Her Daughter's Property?

By some inexplicable trick of forgetfulness, many a parent disavows the possibility of ever having had the same emotions, the same experiences, the same decisions to make, as the child whose behavior appears so erratic.

As for the second part of your query, in which you voice your belief that your personal property should not be ransacked when you are out of the way, I agree with you absolutely.

What is the use of teaching a child that her personal property should be respected if a mother breaks the rules she has so stringently enforced?

I repeat that no one, even a mother, has a right to ransack another person's possessions. It isn't a question of making sure that the girl is keeping her room in order. It is a question of mother and daughter are for the nonce nullified when it comes to a problem like this. In other words, a mother should no more poke about her daughter's bureau—though her search may be harmless—than she should that of an utter stranger.

It is the same way with mail. Many mothers feel that they should open all mail that comes addressed to their daughters. What ideal of the privacy of personal correspondence is this? It is passed on to the next generation.

Remedy Open to Daughter.

To a child, what mother does stand as the criterion of righteousness—that is, until the child is old enough to reason out problems alone. When mother shows that she does not intend to "practice what she preaches," this will implant a "what's the use?" conviction that is hard to eradicate.

To your mother I would explain that if she cannot control her curiosity, do not work, have a Yale lock put on your bureau. She will nearly perish with curiosity, but realize that she is not to be trusted.

I feel sure that you will not have to resort to this means, however. Her search during the day, her attitude toward the world has not been growing more liberal with advancing years, yet her case is not unusual.

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## Why Your Hands Should Receive Even Fastidious Care and Attention

By DR. LEONARD KEENE HIRSBERG.

YOUR hands act as first aids many times a day, for there are very few things that can be accomplished without the assistance of these helpful members. They should not only be servants but an attraction and an additional feature of your general charm. Next to the face the hands are the most useful means of expression, even indicating at times the state of repose, agitation and excitement of the mind.

Since the hands are so conspicuous and all important they cannot be passed by with a careless washing and then pronounced "clean." Scrupulous attention always should be given to the hands. If neglected, they become excellent carriers of disease germs. The hands must not only be kept clean, but every effort should be made to preserve the skin and keep it in a soft condition. If the hands are chapped or rough, cold cream massaged thoroughly into them at night is the best remedy.

Those who have lean, awkward hands can easily overcome this appearance of general clumsiness. Bathe the hands often in hot water and then rub them in cornmeal and cottonseed oil, and keep them dry. The results of this treatment are surprising. Exercise the fingers and muscles of the hands also greatly assist in beautifying them.

Removal of Blemishes.

Blemishes, such as warts, very often may be removed by a lotion made of one dram of salicylic acid and flexible collodion, one ounce. Paint a little of this on the wart with a brush twice a day for two or three days. Then the wart should be soaked in water and scrubbed with pumice stone. This treatment may be continued until the wart disappears. If they are very small they may sometimes be removed just by

keeping them dry and applying boracic acid. The nails are the finishing touches of the fingers. They protect the ends of the fingers, and give them a better grasp on objects. If they are brittle and break easily there is some disorder in the general health which needs attention. Soaking the nails in hot water very often softens them. Then there is the other extreme of very soft nails which have a tendency to turn over. Very often applications of cocoa butter and castor oil is all that is necessary to toughen them.

Care of Nails.

Fingernails should be slightly curved from side to side, light pink in color, and the lunula or small white space at the base should be visible, and the entire nail smooth. They are then in a healthy, perfect condition. Well-manicured nails are the "beauty spots" of the hands.

Dirty very often gets under the nail. Not only is this disgusting to see, but it also is a source of infection. Bacteria and bacteria to the mouth, and sometimes causing serious trouble. Every person should be careful to clean the nails before eating. Use soap and water and a nail brush to clean the nails. Never use a nail file. A nail file opens a penknife for this purpose. Cut the nails in a curve or file them away. An orange wood stick is useful to push back the outer skin which comes down over the root of the nail. If not often gently pushed back this becomes torn and ragged, making openings in the skin which are excellent lodging places for infectious matter. Blood poisoning has occurred in some cases from neglected hangnails.

Unpleasant stains on the hands may be removed by a solution of acetic acid and rosewater, one part of the former to sixteen parts of the latter. It is always wise occasionally to visit a medical man. He will examine your hands and keep them in good condition for a long time.

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## Answers To Health Questions

Q.—I have several dark brown spots on my face, commonly known as liver spots. Please tell me how to remove them.

A.—Harmless attempt may be made with the following:  
Glycerine ..... 1 ounce  
Violet water ..... 1 ounce  
Ammonium chloride ..... 1 dram  
Sodium sulphate ..... 2 drams  
Borax ..... 2 drams  
Tincture of iodine ..... 1 dram  
Mix the water and glycerine and add the rest of the ingredients. Shake well and use as a face cream.

Q.—Please tell me how to reduce the bust. (2) What will enlarge the hips? (3) Please tell me how to reduce a long nose and keep it from growing.

A.—(1) Strap the bust down with firm plasters at night and wear a strong brassiere during the day. (2) Massage with olive oil and liniment. (3) Avoid rich liquids, soups and gravies.

Q.—Massage with olive oil and liniment. (3) Avoid rich liquids, soups and gravies.

Q.—If you send me a stamped, self-addressed envelope repeating your third query, I will send you the name

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## What They Say About Us

Pertinent Interests of Women As Viewed

By Editorial Writers of the Newspapers

Why Reform Dress Does Not Succeed.

At the Educational Association meeting in New York the other day the Penelope gown was shown by its designer, Mrs. Carson, head of the Easton Dress League. Among the advantages claimed for the Penelope gown by its creator are that it has the minimum of fastenings, very few seams, several pockets, is loose at the waist, and is structurally simple. What caused the rage for the Penelope gown? The answer is that it is the latest fashion.

But the report does not convey the information that the ladies present regarded the Penelope gown with anything more than a mild interest. The fact is that although American women since the days of Amelia Bloomer have occasionally tried to reform the garments of their sisters, they have never succeeded.

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and address of a surgeon who can perform an operation on the nose without leaving a scar.

A Friendly Reader.—Would you kindly tell me how to cover blue veins around my eyes? I have wrinkles around my eyes. How can I remove them? (3) Tell me what to do for bunions.

A.—(1) Massage the hands with olive oil, sweet oil, cotton seed oil or cocoa butter. (2) Massage the hands with olive oil, sweet oil, cotton seed oil or cocoa butter. (3) Massage the hands with olive oil, sweet oil, cotton seed oil or cocoa butter.

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